# WASHINGTON CITY.

portal Ratios to Supersibers

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1868

As the business of the Union establishment, in view of the proposed sange in its terms, will be conducted strictly on a cash basis, all parties for the collection of subscriptions for the Union are disconsisted. No payments should be made to Agents after this date, or pt to Mr. W. C. Lipscomb., ir., who is authorized to make collections believer, Maryland, and Virginia.

WARRINGTON, March 23, 1838.—45.

BY JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States of America.

Whereas information has reached me from sources which I cannot disregard that certain persons, in viola-tion of the neutrality laws of the United States, are ma-ting a third attempt to set on foot a military expedition within their territory against Nicaragua, a foreign State with which they are at peace. In order to raise mone for equipping and maintaining this expedition, person connected therewith as I have reason to believe here nnected therewith, as I have reason to believe, have used and sold bonds and other contracts pledging the sublic lands of Nicaragua and the transit route through

The hostile design of this expedition is rendered mani fest by the fact that these bonds and contracts can be of no possible value to their holders, unless the present govent of Nicaragua shall be overthrown by force les, the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipo ary of that government in the United States has is sued a notice, in pursuance of his instructions, dated on the 27th instant, forbidding the citisens or subjects of any nation, except passengers intending to proceed through Nicaragua over the Transit route from ocean to ocean, to enter its territory without a regular passport, signed by the proper minister or consul-gen-eral of the republic resident in the country from whence they shall have departed. Such persons, with this exception, "will be stopped and country."
by the same conveyance that took them to the country. From these circumstances, the inference is irresistible that persons engaged in this expedition will leave the United States with hostile purposes against Nicaragua. They cannot, under the guise which they have assumed, that they are peaceful emigrants, conceal their real intentions, and especially when they know, in advance, that their landing will be resisted, and can only be accomplished by an overpowering force. This expedient was successfully reerted to previous to the last expedition, and the vessel in which those composing it were conveyed to Nicaragua, betained a clearance from the collector of the port of fobile. Although after a control of the port of Although, after a careful examination, no arms or munitions of war were discovered on board, yet, when they arrived in Nicaragua, they were found to be armed and equipped and immediately commenced hostil-

The leaders of former illegal expeditions of the sam character have openly expressed their intention to renew hostilities against Nicaragua. One of them, who has al-ready been twice expelled from Nicaragua, has invited, through the public newspapers, American citizens to emigrate to that republic, and has designated Mobile as the place of rendezvous and departure, and San Juan del Norte as the port to which they are bound. This person, who has renounced his allegiance to the United States, and claims to be President of Nicaragua, has given notice to the collector of the port of Mobile that two or three hundred of these emigrants will be prepared to embark from that port about the middle of November.

For these and other good reasons, and for the purpose of saving American citizens who may have been honest-ly deluded into the belief that they are about to proceed to Nicaragua as peaceful emigrants, if any such there be, from the disastrous consequences to which they will be exposed, I, James Buchanan, President of the United States, have thought it fit to issue this my proclamation enjoining upon all officers of the government, civil and military, in their respective spheres, to be vigilant, active, and faithful in suppressing these illegal en-terprises, and in carrying out their standing instructions to that effect; exhorting all good citizens, by their respect for the laws and their regard for the peace and velfare of the country, to aid the efforts of the public authorities in the discharge of their duties.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and

caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these

Done at the city of Washington, the thirtieth day [L. S.] October, one thousand eight hundred and fiftyeight, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-third.

JAMES RUCHANAN

By the President : LEWIS CASS, Secretary of State.

GOVERNOR WISE THIS YEAR AND LAST. Governor Wise's letter to the Douglas committee, in more respects than one, is a remarkable paper.

He lays down rules very much as if he was framing an organic law for all future generations of men. On the subject of making constitutions and breathing into them vital powers, he is not only explicit in terms, but fiercely denunciatory in advance of all who may disagree with him. He proclaims :

"Utter opposition to the detestable doctrine of the absolutism of conventions to prescribe and proclaim fundamental forms of government at their will, without submission to the sovereign people—a doctrine fit only for slaves, and claimed only by legitimists and despots of the Old World."

It is well that this decree is not 'retroactive, for last year the Governor, after an elaborate argument to prove that constitutions should be submitted to the people in all cases, for approval or disapproval. expressed his readiness, nevertheless, to go with Mr. Hunter in receiving Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton constitution. He had earnestly insisted that the Kansas convention should refer their labors to the people. We had been equally explicit in recommending the same thing. It ought to have been done; but in spite of the advice of a large majority of the democratic party, out of the Perritory, the convention refused to do more than rofer the slavery clause. They claimed that the question of submission was one which the people of ansas had the sole authority to decide. Others had a right to express opinions upon it, but no right to give directions. At all events, the Kansas convention refused to submit their constitution. On the 16th of November Governor Wise wrote a letter, which was published in the newspapers, strongly urging, as we have said, submission, but anticipating the contingency which subsequently happenedthe refusal of the convention to refer the constitution; and upon the point, whether Congress should receive the State into the Union, he is thus re-

"That the people shall, of right, judge for themselves, at the polls, of their own organic law, unless they expressly authorize agents to make and to adopt a constitution for them, is a principle for which, as a member of the last convention of Virginia, I would have contended as attenuously as I did for any other principle of popular sovereignty or of self-government. There was no such transously as I did for any other principle of popular overeignty or of self-government. There was no such uthority delegated by the people to the convention of tanas. Fet, if, upon precedent, the convention of Kansas depts a regulation form of State government, and reports it to buggess eithout submitting it to the people. I agree with Mr. limber is accepting it and soting to receive Kansas as a State, law or free, into the Union. And why? Because, first, for precedent; and secondly, whether it be accepted or rested, it has to be submitted or is subject at last, in either

without submitting their constitutions, thus establishing a formidable and binding precedent to which party of the North, Governor Seward, has just spo-Governor Wise was ready to yield obedience. There ken at Rochester, in New York; and we desire to was nothing new, then, in the case of Kansas. The lay before the attention of the Whig and such mislaw that controlled it was established by Congress guided southern people as may happen to sympa-not by direct legislation but by precedent action. thize with it in the desperate desires and proclivities Governor Wise so regarded it. It was better that which it avows a view of the doctrines and deconstitutions should be submitted for ratification or signs of that black-republican party with which the rejection; but, then, if the form is republican, they Whig is anxious to coalesce, as announced by their

are legally binding nevertheless, and should be leader, Mr. Seward. Wise last year. It is due to him, however, to say that he then argued stoutly against the propriety of force. His idea was, that powers delegated to a convention are specific; and that all powers not delegated are reserved; that the Kansas legislature, in mitting all reference to the question of submission in their act of the 27th of February, 1857, reserved to the people the right to sit in judgment upon the onstitution which their convention might frame. This was Governor Wise's idea of what the law ought to have been; but it was not the law after all which controlled his judgment of the case, for he distinctly says, "Yetif, upon precedent, the convention of Kansas adopts a republican form of State governnent, and reports it to Congress without submitting it to the people, I agree with Mr. Hunter in accepting it, and voting to receive Kansas as a State into the Union." Why? Because that is the law. Gov. Wise exhibited a great deal of learning to prove that the rule ought not to have been established; but, like a good democrat, knowing that in a democratic country rules are created by the majority, he cheerfully advised submission to it. That was clearly right. It was orderly, becoming, patriotic, and even nagnanimous; for it is surely more meritorious to submit to a law, the objections to which are obvious, than to one of manifest justice. The sacrifice n such a case is what a good citizen, like Gov. Wise s always ready to make in his country's behalf. But, again, of the Illinois letter: Gov. Wise has

hanged his mind. He will not go a step with Mr. Hunter as he travelled with him last year, but discharges all his old guides, obliterates his foot prints of November, 1857, and declares, substantially, that ipon "precedent" or otherwise, with or "without" republican form of government, should a convention of a Territory report a constitution to Congress without submitting it to the "sovereign people," he will denounce it as "fit only for slaves" and its endorsers as "despots." Where, now, is Gov. Wise's recedent to which he advised obedience last year? Has the rule been repealed? Are the dozen States admitted into the Union without submission governed by despots and inhabited only by slaves? But what did Gov. Wise think last November of the effeet, so far as the people are concerned, of admitting States on the principle of precedent authority Did he then see that it would make "slaves" of them? He says that, in any event, the people will get jurisdiction of their organic law, that it will be subjected at last " to the popular will;" and that, "if a majority do not approve their constitution, they may organize another convention immediately, and adopt any republican form, after they are once State, without submitting it to Congress." It will be conceded that this is an easy process of emancipating our "enslaved people; and we should feel more sure of the ultimate triumph of free institutions everywhere if despots held their positions by so frail a tenure. If Governor Wise's system then, of making "slaves" is not an improvement on the monarchical principle, to which he refers in his letter to the Douglas committee, his plan of striking off their fetters is surely a more effective one than has heretofore been discovered. It was proposed simply to make Kansas a sovereign State; and we are told how the people in that case would call another con- though he does not compliment the intellects of his they might desire. This was the opinion of the Governor last year, while this he is clear that to admit Kansas into the Union, even by virtue of pre cedent authority, on a constitution created by a convention without subsequent endorsement of the people, would make "slaves" of them all. Now, if to endow a people with sovereign authority is to enslave them, to keep them in subjection must enfranchise them. If those who admit them into the Union are despots, those who vote to keep them out must be the best of liberty-loving patriots.

But let us have a word touching the practical bear ng of Governor Wise's doctrines about the "abso lutism of conventions." If he was ready to agree with Mr. Hunter in November, 1857, to admit Kansas into the Union on the Lecompton constitution. the product of an "absolutistic convention," why does he declare that such admission this year would nslave the people, and denounce the project as the ork of despots? If he is now right he has much answer for on account of his letter of November. The truth is quite apparent that Gov. Wise's othusiasm is more than a match for his memory.

GOV. SEWARD'S SPEECH AT ROCHESTER. The opponents of the democratic party at the outh, through their leading organs, such as the ouisville Journal and the Richmond Whig, are orging with great earnestness a fusion of all opposiion elements, in all parts of the Union, for the grand purpose of overthrowing the democracy. The Richmond Whig is as desperate in its calls for such a fusion as it is fierce and reckless in wholesale deunciations of the democracy. It openly proclaims its willingness, nay, its eagerness, to unite with the black republicans in electing any man opposed to the democracy, to the presidency, rather than, by neglecting to coalesce with such a party, to allow the emocracy a new term of office.

The Richmond Whig professes all the while a nost sincere devotion to southern rights, southern interests, and southern honor. It aspires to the character of preux chevalier among the Virginia cavaliers, and vies with the fiercest hotspurs of South Carolina in the avowal of extreme opinions and wishes in regard to dissolution, slavery, and

slavery propagandism. Nevertheless, the Whig is for fusion with the black-republicans, or with anybody-is ready for anything, provided it can beat down the democracy,

even though it be at the expense of elevating in their stead to power the habitual traducers and sworn enemies of that section of the Union for which it professes so ardent a devotion.

Well, the great leader of the black-republic

treated accordingly. Congress had made the law We, accordingly, publish in another place a few extracts from Mr. Seward's speech delivered last Monday night at Rochester. It will be seen that all the professions by the Tribune of an intention on the part of the black-republicans to "modify their creed" are mere feints, designed not so much to decive southern oppositionists and northern backsliding democrats, as to furnish both with excuse and apology for collusion with the party of Monday night at Rochester. It will be seen that all the professions by the Tribune of an intention on the part of the black-republicans to "modify their creed" are mere feints, designed not so much to decive southern oppositionists and northern backsliding democrats, as to furnish both with excuse and apology for collusion with the party of Monday night at Rochester. It will be seen that all the professions by the Tribune of an intention on the part of the black-republicans to "modify their creed" are mere feints, designed not so much to decive southern oppositionists and northern backsliding democrats, as to furnish both with excuse and apology for collusion with the party of Monday night at Rochester. It will be seen that all the professions by the Tribune of an intention on the part of the party of their creed" are mere feints, designed not so much to decive southern oppositionists and northern backsliding democrats, as to furnish both with excuse and apology for collusion with the party of Monday night at Rochester. It will be seen that all the professions by the Tribune of an intention on the party of their same also of 2,000 barels; State, \$4 as 15.0 high, \$5 as 35. So them, \$5 as \$3.5 as 5.000 barels; State, \$4. Lard is buoyant at 10 a 104 cents. Sugar is steady at 6 a 74 cents. Sugar is steady a out of its own way of doing business. That body extracts from Mr. Seward's speech delivered last ould not go behind the convention, unless, in the Monday night at Rochester. It will be seen that territorial act calling it into existence, it was directed all the professions by the Tribune of an intention on o submit its labors to the people for approval or re- the part of the black-republicans to "modify their ection. Such were the views and opinions of Gov. creed" are mere feints, designed not so much to dethe precedent, though he admitted its legality and and apology for collusion with the party of Messrs. Seward and Greeley. In vain have Judge Douglas and Mr. Forney written to Mr. Greeley, as the Tribune declares they have done, imploring him to 'modify his creed;" in vain does the Tribune profess to listen to such entreaties, and call upon its party to support the southern Americans of easy virtue, and the disaffected democrats, who vote with their organization in Congress. The abolition party have no intention, in fact, of modifying their anti-slavery programme in the least; and whenever its authoritative leaders, its "men who are in earnest," speak to meetings at home composed of "earnest men" in the republican cause, it is always to announce sentiments and to advocate measures such as those propounded and urged by Mr. Seward at

> So far from qualifying his old positions at all, Mr. Seward in this speech advances, if possible, a bowshot beyond them, declaring that the conflict between slavery and freedom cannot cease until either South Carolina and Louisiana are tilled by free labor, or else the soil of New York and Massachusetts shall be cultivated by the slave. The great question is now not of slavery in the Territories but of slavery in the States. The peculiarity of Mr. Seward's oratory is its free

and audacious employment of round assertion. There is no statement too improbable or monstrous for Mr. Seward's use, provided only it be needful as a support to his ingenious web-work of argument and sophistry. The speech from which we extract today contains some of the plumpest and coolest assertions of notorious untruth that even this audacious orator ever before ventured upon. We can allude to

Our southern communities find themselves sur ounded by several millions of African negroes, who were brought to their shores long years ago by New England and British slave-traders, who made large wealth by the traffic, and whose trade was protested against at every step of its progress by the south ern colonies. The natural indolence and thriftless ness of the negro race renders it necessary that the whites of the South should hold them as slaves to compulsory labor, or else abandon the southern States altogether to the black race, to become a new Africa or second Hayti, Jamaica, or San Domingo. The principle of self-preservation, the democratic principle of the greatest good to the greatest many, is the one on which the whites of the South hold their slaves in bondage. Yet Mr. Seward roundly asserts that "the principle" of the southern system of labor is, "that labor, in every society, by whomsoever performed, is necessarily unintellectual. groveling, and base, and that the laborer, [everywhere, of whatever race or complexion he may be,] equally for his own good and the welfare of the State, ought to be enslaved." That is the round and false assertion with which Mr. Seward commences his address.

His next proposition is, that it is the object of the slave aristocracy to push this "principle," not only into the Territories, but into all the free States; vention immediately, and adopt such organic law as hearers by a particle of evidence or of reason in sup-

> Mr. Seward then goes on to say that the great ameliorations in the condition of society in modern times are due entirely to the abolition of slavery. and makes the preposterous assertion that the sune riority (?) of the social condition of European States over that of our own States is owing to the fact that in every European State, save Russia and Turkey. slavery has been abolished. In asserting a higher social condition for Europe than for this Union, he consciously falls into the reductio ad absurdum.

> Mr. Seward then coolly informs the southern poliicians who would woo his party into an affectionate coalition, that there is a necessary antagonism between slave and free communities, and that they never have permanently existed together in one or ganization, and never can.

But the most striking part of the whole speech is that in which the orator sets forth in detail the various things which the democratic party have done for the South and the slave cause. We present this part of Mr. Seward's speech in full. Its author is at least good authority with the men in the South who profess an anxiety to coalesce with him for the purpose of making war upon the democratic party, and we take peculiar pleasure in using what he says on this subject as a means of heaping coals of fire on the heads of his would-be allies at the South against the very same democrats whose services to the South he thus recounts.

### THE REGINA OCELI CASE.

President Benson, of Liberia, has addressed a letter to the secretary of the New York State Colonization Society in regard to the charges made by Captain Simon, of the French barque Regina Codi, of connivance on the part of the Liberian government in the new French slave trade. President Benson pronounces as false the assertion that either he or the government of Liberia had any complicity with, or consented to, the illegal operations of Captain Simon; that the government received \$1,564 as a passport money, and that some of the emigrants were a merico-Liberians. He states that Captain Simon paid only the usual tomage duty on his vessel and import duties on the goods to be landed, amounting in all to \$369; that no passport money was received, and that Captain Simon was allowed to go to the coast to seek emigrants only on the explicit understanding that he would return to Monrovia to have them examined and to clear. President Benson's letter is very clear and direct in its statements, and he promises to publish, at an early day, the ident Benson's letter is very clear and direct in its ments, and he promises to publish, at an early da-full documentary evidence, which will completely e-pate the Liberian authorities from the charges of Ca-Simon.

# NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Financial. New Yose, Oct. 30.—Stocks are dell and lower generally—Chicago and Rock Island, 674; Illinois Shares, 864; Do bas., 96; La Crosse and Milwaukie, 44; Michigan Southern, 24; N. Y. Central, 854; Pennsylvania C. Company, 79; Reading, 524; Milwaukie and Mississippi, 164; Cantons, 214; Virginia 6's, 954; Missouri 6's, 894. Sterling exchange is firm, fair business, 1094 a 1094.

New York, Oct. 30—a. m.—Flour is firm—sales of 10,000 bbls—State, \$4 10 a \$4 35; Ohio, \$5 25 a \$5 35; southern, \$5 a \$5 35. Wheat is firm—sales unimportant. Corn is quiet—sales of 12,000 bushels; mixed, 67 a 68 cents. Pork is dull—mess, \$16 87 a \$16 90; prime, \$13 62 a \$13 87. Lard is steady at 10 a 10 cents. Whiskey is dull at 22 cents.

### TITLES TO LAND WARRANTS.

The Attorney General has, at the request of the Secretary of the Interior, given an opinion in reference to the proper construction of the act of June 3d, 1858, which provides that the title to a land warrant issued after the death of a person who applied for it according to the prescribed orms, "shall rest in the widow, if there be one, and, if there be no widow, then in the heirs and legatees of the

man are those persons "who are entitled by the ler rei death. His legatees are those to whom he has bequeathed his personal property by will. Heirs sometime children, in common parlance, and the word is to be so understood in a statute when the contest shows that inention to have been in the mind of the legislature. But I am not aware that any reason exists here for taking it in a sense different from that in which it is usually and properly accepted. This act of Congress, then, vests the land in the persons to whom the claimant may have left it by will; and if he died intestate, then it goes to his heirs-that is, to the persons who are entitled to claim his real estate by the intestate laws.

"I do not see anything in the general policy of the previous laws which would justify us in giving the act of 1858 a construction not warranted by its p'ain words. It is true that all the acts on the same subject are to be con strued together as in pari materia, but where the words of a later act differ from those of an older one the later act nust prevail, and give the rule in all cases to which it applies.

The Attorney General, accordingly, draws the followleath of a claimant, who left a widow and children, enures to the widow's benefit alone : 2d, when the deceased claimant has a widow, with two sets of children, the warrant enures to the benefit of her heirs or legatees; 3d, heirs are those who are so declared by the law of the

### THE LATE ELECTION IN MINNESOTA.

(From the St. Paul Pioneer, Oct. 22 ]

In the result of the late election in this State we find greater encouragement as to the future success and permanent ascendency of the democratic party in Minnesota than any preceding contest affords. We have gained largely on the popular vote since last fall; and had it not been for divisions in our ranks, which have temporarily given the republicans an ascendency in undoubted democratic strongholds, in the next legislature our majority on joint ballot would have been over twenty.

In the result in Southern Minnesota—that boasted republican stronghold—there is genuine cause of congratulation to all who desire the overthrow of black-republicanism. In that portion of the State, the republicans made every effort in their power; speakers were imported from St. Paul, and the preponderance of republican presses gave the enemy a decided advantage. But the democracy entered the canvass united; they did not fritter away their strength by indulging in absurd local quarrels, or permit the personal enmities of politicians to give aid and comfort to the opposition. Our caudidates were wisely selected, and they planted themselves with alacrity upon the great principle of popular sovercignty, and on that issue the battle was fought and the republicans routed.

Look at the result in Southern Minnesota as illustra—

eignty, and on that issue the battle was fought and the republicans routed.

Look at the result in Southern Minnesota as illustrating the wisdom of the democracy in that portion of the State. Houston and Fillmore counties we have carried by increased majorities, despite the oratorical efforts of Gov. Ramsey, and our friend Judge Goodrich; Cavanaugh proved himself more than a match for either or both of them. Mower and Dodge, always republican, we carried under the lead of Judge Edgerton, and on the democratic principle of popular sovereignty. Freeborn county for the first time has gone democratic. In Steele and Waseca we have increased our vote, and in all probability elected Pettit senator—a democratic success as unand wasca we have increased our vote, and in an propagability elected Pettit senator—a democratic success as unexpected as it is unprecedented. We have reduced the opposition majorities in Winona, Wabashaw, and Goodhue. In fact, in every county in the State, where there was but one democratic ticket in the field, the party has gained largely Minnesota w

### WHAT CAN IT MEAN?

A most singular event, which has just happened in Paris, has given rise to new excitement among the mystical coteries, which form a great portion, and the very best, of Parisian society. At the breaking up of the great retraite of the clergy, which took place at St. Sulpice a few days ago, the Archbishop of Paris, member of the privy council, and quite in the confidence and intimacy of the Emperor, spoke in the most extraordinary manner concerning the doleful aspect of public affairs since the 14th of January, which had completely changed the position of the country and the attributes of the government. "Messieurs," and the prelate, "I dismiss you to your respective duties, with the carnest prayer that you will unite in prayer and fasting and good works, to turn aside the evil which is hovering over us. A frightful danger threatens the country; a danger which our order danger threatens the country; a danger which our order will be the first to share. Time is not accorded to us to avert it; for it is here, even while I speak it is here, and knocking at the gate. I am not permitted to add more in the way of warning—neither must I reveal the nature of the danger with which we are threatened; but rest assured that it is imminent and deadly. When the exalted post I now occupy was first imposed upon me I reatted post I now occupy was hist imposed upon me I re-fused it, as you all know, with the greatest earnestness. Overruled by those above me, the post has been, as it were, forced upon me, and my mission upon this earth, therefore, made clear. I would have turned from me this bitter cup, but am now prepared to drink it to the very lees. Forget not that upon us must fall the weight of explation which this nation has accumulated, and that capacities which this nation has accumulated, and that see must become the first victims of the great sacrifice which is already laid upon the altar awaiting the hand which shall apply the first spark to the offering. The smoke and the incense of those who have gone here. which shall apply the first spark to the offering. The smoke and the incense of those who have gone before have not availed. Remember Quelen, whose moral life was all extinguished by the destruction of his palace and the malediction of the people. Then came Affie in 1848, whose voluntary sacrifice was not yet accounted of sufficient import, and more was still demanded. Sibour, in 1857, might be thought to have satisfied the ire of an irritated God; but it is not so. Worse than all, this remains to be fulfilled, and my very name would seem to be a warning of my fate.

So Go, then, Messicurs; I say 'adieu,' and dare not 'our revoir.' Reflect on these things; watch and pray. Be vigilant and valiant in the mains to be fulfilled, and my very name would seem to be a warning of my fate. So Go, then, Messieurs; I say 'adieu,' and dare not 'au revoir.' Reflect on these things; watch and pray. Be vigilant and valiant in the good cause, and when it falls, let it be with the dignity worthy of the power it once owned and of the hope it still possesses.' This wonderful inspiration, uttered in a tone of the deepest conviction, is said to have produced an effect not to be described upon the assembly of priests of all ages, of all degrees, and from every province, assembled at St. Sulpice, to celebrate the Grande Retraite, the most solumn ecclesiastical observance amongst all those celebrated in the Gallican Church.

The new Masonic Hall at Doylestown, Pennsylvania, was dedicated on Thursday by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania with appropriate ceremonies. The procession was quite large and imposing, numbering nearly a thousand members. A very eloquent address was delivered by Rev. John Chambers in the Presbyterian church.

### LITERARY REVIEW

Charles Kingsley, Rowin; Dekaor & Fields.

The Middle-Aged Man, in another column, has commended both the above-mamed works to the attention of our readers. To those who desire solid wisdom, or who love the union of knowledge and humor, we also recommend them. They are written by master-workmen in the literary temple, and will continue to be sought for when more sparkling and ephemeral books will have been forgotten. Buy them, by all means, and also read them.

BLONDE AND BRUNETTE; OR, THE GOTHANITE ARCADY. New York: D. Appleton & Brothers.

Ten years hence, we think the author of Blonde and Brunette will regret that he did not consign the manuscript to the flames. We say this because his volume exhibits traces of great genius and of some scholarship. In some portions of it we can almost fancy it is written by the author of the Sparrowgrass Papers, and then in the next paragraph we are disgusted by a want of real earnestness. The clos-ing chapter is worth enough, however, to redeem much of the poor stuff in the volume, for it conveys just the moral that our unmarried daughters most need to learn.

WAYREAY NOVELS. THE TAINSTAN. By Sir Walter Scott. Boston Ticknor & Fields.

Ticknor & Fields.

The Household edition of the Waverley Novels not only maintains the popularity which greeted its appearance, but as the successive works of the immortal novelist make their appearance the demand for them increases. It is a very gratifying evidence of the business foresight of Ticknor & Fields that after the many editions of Scott's novels that have been published, they should have seized the right moment, and have adopted the precise form, style, and price which the public want required.

ARRAH NEIE—A HOMANCE OF THE OLICY TIMES. By G. P. R. James. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

This delphis: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

The first of these paper-covered novels is of the order to which many thousands of our readers are specially attached—the intensely romantic and very improbable school. We cannot recommend that style of reading; we think it relaxes the mental fibres and predisposes to moral diseases. But to those who will have romantic reading we presume it will be found year acceptable.

"The Coquette" has been spoken of in the highest terms by the English press, and seems to deserve the commendations it has received. It is well designed and as well executed.

"Arrah Neil" is equal to anything James has every

written. His two horsemen occasionally make their appearance, and, indeed, we have been so long acquainted with these gentlemen that we are always happy to meet them. The story abounds in inci-dents drawn from the rich treasury of events which marked the conflicts of the Cavaliers and Round-

SABELLA OBSINI—A HISTORICAL NOVEL OF THE FIFTENTH CENTURY F. D. Guerazzi, author of Beatrice Cencl; translated by Luigi & New York: Rudd & Carleton.

Professor Monti places his American readers under very great obligations by translating the wonderful productions of his friend Guerazzi. Isabella Orsini ally equals the Beatrice Cenci in its thrilling inter the volume has a rare historical value, which is explained in an introductory letter.

### GOLD MINES ON THE SOUTH PLATTE RIVER.

A Lawrence (Kansas) Republican extra contains full A Lawrence (Kansas) Republican extra contains full and late accounts from the gold mines, as furnished by Mr. F. H. Brittan, of Burlington, Coffey county, Kansas. Mr. Brittan was in company with Mr. William B. Parsons, whose full and satisfactory letter in regard to the gold regions we published last week. The report of Mr. Brittan agrees in all essentials with that of our correspondent, nevertheless the following extracts will be read with interest: The company not having found gold at Spanish

The company not having found gold at Spanish Peaks, upon hearing these favorable accounts from the Georgia Company at the Cherry Creek diggings, determined to immediately go there. Accordingly they retraced their course, going north, and leaving Pike's Peak twenty miles to the west, arrived at the Cherry Creek diggings about the sixth of September.

For two weeks the company prospected on both sides of the Platte, finding gold in sufficient quantities so that with a pick, shovel, and pan, from \$2 to \$5 per day could be made. This brings our dates down to the 20th of September, when Mr. Brittan, Geo. W. Smith, jr., Wm. B. Parsons, (city attorney of Lawrence,) and Robert Peebles—all members of the company—left for Lawrence. Mr. Brittan brings specimens of the gold, which we have seen, and which have been examined by several Californians in our presence, who all pronounce it the genuine nians in our presence, who all pronounce it the genuine article—known as the scale of drift gold by miners. Mr. Brittan has about three dollars worth of it, which he took out in one day. Each of the other gentlemen also has specimens.

Mr. Brittan intends to remain during the winter, and

Mr. Brittan intends to remain during the winter, and will return to the diggings next spring with a full outfit for mining. The remainder of the Lawrence company intended to remain in the mines about two weeks after Mr. Brittan left, and then to come down the South Platte about forty miles to Bent and St. Vrain's old forts, and winter there. The weather was fine at the mines when he left, but with very cold frosty nights; and it was the opinion of old mountaineers that within a few weeks the miners would all be obliged to seek winter quarters. The Georgia company had already disbanded, and sought winer, and some had returned to the States.

There were about one hundred persons in the mines, and numbers arriving daily when Mr. Brittan left. Provisions were tolerably plenty, though at enormous rates—flour selling at \$25 per hundred. The gold dust is used

the mines as currency, at \$1 per pennyweight.

Mr. Brittan met from 700 to 1,000 emigrants en route
or the mines. He thinks that but few of them will be A most singular event, which has just happened in able to reach the mines this fall, as probably before this there are heavy snows in the mountains. It is the height of folly, therefore, for other companies to start this fall. If those already on the route do not meet with great rdships they will be fortunate. At the time Mr. Brittan left the mines there were no

houses erected, the miners all living in tents. The health of the miners had been good.

houses erected, the mines are, almost withort he implements in use in the mines are, almost without exception, only shovels, picks, and pans. It was the
general opinion of the miners, and among them several
old Californians, that, with the proper implements, from
any could be made. Mr. John Rooker old Californians, that, with the proper implements, from \$\$ to \$15 per day could be made. Mr. John Rooker had a rough rocker made out of a hollow log split, with which he and his son were taking out from \$4 to \$5 per day. A half-breed Cheyenne boy, John Smith by name, the son of John S. Smith, well known as an old Indian trader, had been at work about two weeks when Mr Brittan left, and had made \$14 per week with his pan, shovel, and pick, carrying his dirt from ten to twenty rods. One "mess" found in prospecting a "pocket" in the bed rock, where the dirt yielded \$1 50 to the pan

single day.

Cherry creek is a tributary of the South Platte. It is about 37 to 40 miles in length, is a dry creek, with a sandy bottom, from 4 to 6 rods wide, and has but little water in it. The main gold diggings are on the South Platte, about 4 miles west of the mouth of Cherry creek, and about 180 miles a little cast by south from Fort Laramie. The gold is found on the "second" branch or bottom. Mr. Brittan's specimens were dug about eighty rods from the river. The South Platte has been pros-pected on both sides for some thirty miles, and gold found uniformly. Water is not very abundant where the main diggings are, but can be obtained readily by ulcing.

The general face of the country is rolling prairie, very

The general face of the country is rolling prairie, very sandy, supporting but little vegetation save the prickly pear. The bottoms, however, are very rich, and afford an abundance of pasture, the grass being from three to six feet high. The timber right at the diggings is mainly cottonwood, but within twenty miles are extensive pineries. The Lawrence company, in going up from Spanish Peak to the Platte, passed through a pinery 35 miles in width, and within 20 miles of the Platte. There is also a abundance of pinc timber in the mountains.

The diggings are only ten miles from the base of the Rocky mountains. Mr. Brittan says the boys used frequently to go upon the mountains to hunt. Game is plenty in the vicinity of the diggings—such as antelope, black-tailed deer, Virginia deer, brown bears, "jack"

black-tailed deer, Virginia deer, brown bears, "jack" rabbits. Grizzly bears are found in the mountains. A young one was killed near the diggings, the skin of which Capt. G. W. Smith has with him. Wild ducks and geese are found on the river. The Platte at the diggings is about two hundred feet wide, easily fordable.

Messrs. Brittan, Smith, and Parsons returned by the following route, viz: Down the South Platte from the dig-

gings to the crossing of the Leavenworth and Fort Lan-mie reads, 225 miles; from the crossings to Fort Kearney, 160 miles; from Fort Kearney to Marysville, Marshall county, 150 miles; thence by the old Independence and California read, intersecting the Leavenworth and Fort Riley read at Red Vermillion, to Lawrence, 100 miles-mearly the whole distance from the diggings to Lawrence 635 miles.

635 miles.

From Lawrence to Marysville the country is thickly

From Lawrence to Marysville the country is thickly settled, and there are frequent settlements from Marys-ville to within 40 miles of the crossing of the Laramis road on the Platte. The remainder of the route is with-out ashuman habitation. On this part of the route the boys ran rather short of provisions, living for five days on a single pancake and a cup of coffee a place per day.

Mr. George W. Vincent, who is well known to most of our citizens, returned yesterday from Utah via the gold diggings. He brought specimens of the gold to the amount of \$57, which he dug out in three days. We have not met Mr. Vincent, but learn the above facts from a gentleman with whom he is well acquainted, and who can youch for all that Mr. Vincent states in regard to the rold mines.

can vonch for all that Mr. Vincent states in regard to the gold mines.

The place where Mr. Vincent took out the gold is about seventy-five miles from Pike's Peak. He heard of gold being found there while at Salt Lake, and came home by way of the mines to ascertain the truth of the property.

### THE YELLOW FEVER AT NEW ORLEANS.

[From the New Orleans Crescent, Oct. 28th.] The subjoined table shows the progress of the fever ad the comparative mortality since the fever began :

			Yel. Fever.	Other dis. Total.
Week	endin	g June 27	2	128130
Do	do	July 4	8	134142
Do	do	July 11	9	139 148
Do	do	July 18	20	107 197
Do	do	July 25	25	162187
Do	do	Aug. 1	70	120190
Do	do	Aug. 8	140	166 306
Do	do			457
Do	do			477
Do	do	Aug. 29	402	184586
Do	do	Sept. 5	449	197646
Do	do			164636
Do	do	Sept. 19	474	168642
Do	do			
Do	do			160 540
Do	do			
Do	do	Oct. 17	308	182490
Do	do			144410
Tot	al yel		ths so far, 4,45	

### POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

One of the largest mass meetings ever held in Massa-chusetts came off at Waitham on the 28th instant. Ad-dresses were delivered by Edward Riddle and Sidney Webster, case, and by Mr. Welch, the democratic candi-date for Congress in the 7th district. On the same eve-ning a ratification meeting was held in Fancuil Hall to ratify the nomination of Col. Heard for Congress in the fifth district.

The contest in the first congressional district of lowa is even closer than has been heretofore represented. Save one small county, Audubon, which gave Mr. Bu-chanan four majority for President, the whole district has been heard from. Thus far, Trimble, democrat, is twelve votes ahead of his fusion competitor, Curtiss. It will re-quire the official returns of the whole district to settle the

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

General E. Y. Fair, minister resident to Belgium, pre-sented his credentials, and was received by the King with the accustomed ceremonies, on the 27th ult. His Majes ty was very kind and courteous in his reception of the M. Donati, the discoverer of the new comet, has been

Dr. J. Letherman, United States army, and J. D. B. DeBow are at Browns' Hotel.

# THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The Seguin (Texas) Mercury says that Col. James Bourland has received a captain's commission from Gov. Runnels, to raise a company of one hundred men, for the purpose of making an expedition against the Indians that have been committing depredations upon the persons and property of the northern settlers.

### GLEANED FROM THE MAILS.

The rope which surrounded the ring or enclosure in which Morrissey and Henan fought has been bought by a distinguished gentleman of Buffalo, and in a short time cut up, set in gold, silver, or brass, and sold to all gentlemen and ladies who desire a memento of the battle. Those portions of it that became bloody during the contest will of course realize a higher price.

Subscription books have been opened at Annapolis for the construction of a telegraph line from that city to the Annapolis junction, where it will connect with the lines to Baltimore and Washington.

ket at 41 cents gross to purchasers, the nominal rate. The Greencastle Banner says that over 500 head of hop-were shipped at that place for Kentucky a few days size on the N. A. and S. R. R. They were purchased in to be fattened in Owen county, Kentucky. Another loof 500 head and over, purchased in the vicinity of La doga, was shipped subsequently for the same destination.—Frankfort (Ky.) Yeoman.

tion.—Frankfort (Ky.) Yessau.

The annual report of the St. Louis steamboat inspectors to Capt. Ross, supervising inspector of that district, gives the following: The whole number of lives lost by these disasters was two hundred and six, of whom one hundred and forty were passengers, and forty-six crew. The loss of property of the various steamers lost by fire, sinking, and otherwise, amounted to over one million of dollars. The value of the boats destroyed was four hundred and eleven thousand six hundred dollars; and the value of the several cargoes destroyed and lost was six hundred and thirty five thousand three hundred dollars.

The citizens of Pittaburg, Pennsylvania, are preparing to celebrate their one hundredth birthday, on the 22d of November, in a manner belitting the fame of their smoke-stained city. Several musical, military, and five companies have signified their intention of participating. The butchers will also turn out on horseback.

In a suit decided at Columbus, Indiana, on Wednesday Shrewabury & Price against Newherter, a verdict was reddered for the former for \$10,000, when the latter drews pistol and shot himself through the heart, killing him

instantly.

A paragraph has been extensively circulated in the newspapers, from a Russian letter in the London Daily News, stating that an extraordinary revelation had been made of a fraud practiced by American contractors upon the Russian government in the construction of the raily road between St. Petersburg and Moscow, which turns out upon actual measurement to be sixty miles shorted than its nominal length. Thomas Winans, one of the American company charged with this fraud, says, in a letter to the Baltimore Sun, that the whole story is fabrication, probably invented by English engineers and contractors, who entered into competition with the American company, and were disappointed. The line of contractors, who entered into competition with the American company and were disappointed. The line of the road has been so frequently surveyed, both befort and since it was built, and by different parties, as to preclude the possibility of such a mistake or fraud.

In New Haven, Conn., on the 28th instant, in Trinity (hurch, by the ev. Prof. Hawwoon, Lieut. H. K. STEVENS, U. S. navy, to GRACK nighter of Gen. Joseph G. Totten, chief engineer U. S. army.

# On Prislay afternoon, October 29, at 23% o'clock, CHARLES HEND, nians son of Almert M. and JULIA NOTES. His funeral, to which the friends and acquaintances of the family at the control of the control of the family at the control of the contr

invited, will take place from the residence of his parents Eighth street, between G and H, this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

ly stock for sale in sums to suit.

JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.,

Auction Oct 31-dat ENGRAVINGS JUST RECEIVED.—A new assort

I ment of engravings, plain and colored, many of them to we prices, including "Ga no." prices, &c., together with a nelection of chromo inthographs.

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Let 30. Hookstore, 332 Pa. ave., between 9th and 10th str.